





# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	
09/665,231	09/18/00	WOOLFORD	M	3616	.20USC5
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023552 PM82/0315 MERCHANT & GOULD			LAGMAI	N,F	
P.O. BOX 2903			ARTU	NT.	PAPER NUMBER
MINNEAPOLIS	MN 55402-09	03	3673		5
1	ers restrictions	Service x of x <sub>x</sub>	DATE MAIL	03/	15/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

# Application No.

Applicant(s)

09/665,231

Woolford et al

Examiner

Office Action Summary

Group Art Unit 3673



	Frederick C. Laginan	30/3
Responsive to communication(s) filed on		
☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> .		
Since this application is in condition for allowance excel in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle,		n as to the merits is closed
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Fai application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Ext 37 CFR 1.136(a).	lure to respond within the period	for response will cause the
Disposition of Claims		
X Claim(s) 30-36	is/are p	ending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are wi	thdrawn from consideration.
Claim(s)	is	/are allowed.
		/are rejected.
Claim(s)		/are objected to
☐ Claims		
Application Papers  See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Dra The drawing(s) filed on is/are o The proposed drawing correction, filed on The specification is objected to by the Examiner. The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority and acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority received. The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  In the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  In the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.	bjected to by the Examiner.  is approved  er.  prity under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(c) es of the priority documents hav  Number)  the International Bureau (PCT R	e been ule 17.2(a)).
Attachment(s)  Notice of References Cited, PTO-892  Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Pap Interview Summary, PTO-413  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-152		
SEE OFFICE ACTION	ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES	

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: page 1, lines 1-2, the status of U.S. Serial Nos. 09/497,250 and 09/160,916 should be updated.

Appropriate correction is required.

### **Double Patenting**

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321© may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 30-36 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 8, 30, 36, 40, 47, 57, and 70 of U.S. Patent No. 6,142,713. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the blocks broadly include upper/top and lower/bottom faces; front face; a rear face; a pair of side faces with rearwardly converging portions; a flange ie. lower rear locator

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lip; and wherein the upper face is substantially solid and continuous throughout its extent. It would have been inherent and obvious that a line drawn on the upper face through the point where the rearwardly converging portions begin is substantially parallel to a line drawn through the points where the side faces join the rear face, since doing so would be inherent for a block having the this trapezoidal shape.

- Claims 30-36 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double 4. patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 2, 38, 41, and 50 of U.S. Patent No. 5,827,015. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the blocks broadly include upper/top and lower/bottom faces; front face; a rear face; a pair of side faces with rearwardly converging portions; a flange ie. lower rear locator lip. It would have been inherent and obvious that a line drawn on the upper face through the point where the rearwardly converging portions begin is substantially parallel to a line drawn through the points where the side faces join the rear face, since doing so would be inherent for a block having the this trapezoidal shape.
- Claims 33-35 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double 5. patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 13 of U.S. Patent No. 5,294,216. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the blocks broadly include a block body comprising upper/top and lower/bottom faces; front face; a rear face; a pair of side faces with rearwardly converging portions; a flange ie. lower rear locator lip. It would have been inherent and obvious that the block body be free of cores and configure

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the faces so as to facilitate substantially parallel alignment, since doing so would provide a block that would be easily stacked.

#### Conclusion

- 6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- 7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Frederick L. Lagman whose telephone number is (703) 305-7456.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. David Bagnell, can be reached at (703) 308-2151. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-7687.

FLL

March 12, 2001

DAVID BAGNELL

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600